green; methylene blue; toluidine blue; aminolevulinic acid; phthalocyanines; porphyrins; texaphyrins; bacteriochlorins; merocyanines; psoralens; benzoporphyrin derivatives; porfimer sodium and its pro-drugs; α-aminolevulinic acid; protoporphyrin; chlorin compounds; purpurins; mono-, di-, or polyamide aminodicarboxylic acid derivatives of cyclic or non-cyclic tetrapyrroles; alkyl ether derivatives of pyropheophorbide-a with N-substituted cyclic imides; derivatives of mono-L-aspartyl chlorin e6 (NPe6); pheophorbides and pyropheophorbides; porfimer sodium; omeprazole; benzoporphyrin verteporfin; hematoporphyrin derivatives; and dihematoporphyrin ether.

68. (Amended) A mixture according to claim 9, wherein said first wavelength and said third wavelength are equal.

131. (Amended) A method according to claim 109, wherein the act of illuminating the treatment area with light from said light source that emits said light of said second wavelength, thereby causing the light-emitting nanoparticles to emit said light of the first wavelength, comprises: illuminating a total internal reflection lens with said light from the light source and illuminating the nanoparticles with light transmitted by the total internal reflection lens.

134. (Amended) A method according to claim 109, wherein the act of illuminating the treatment area with light from said light source that emits said light of said second wavelength, thereby causing the light-emitting nanoparticles to emit said light of the first wavelength, comprises: illuminating a total internal reflection lens with the light of the first wavelength generated by the nanoparticles, and illuminating the treatment area with light transmitted by the total internal reflection lens.

Please add the following new claims:

137. (New) A method according to claim 28, further comprising illuminating the treatment area with light having a first wavelength which causes the nanoparticles to emit light having a second wavelength that activates the photosensitive compound.

138. (New) A method according to claim 137, wherein the act of illuminating the treatment area with light from said light source that emits said light of said second wavelength, thereby causing the light-emitting nanoparticles to emit said light of the first wavelength, comprises: illuminating a total internal reflection lens with said light from the light source and illuminating the nanoparticles with light transmitted by the total internal reflection lens.

139. (New) A method according to claim 138, wherein the total internal reflection lens receives said light from the light source in an area of said lens having a first cross-sectional area and transmits said light from the lens over an area greater than the first cross-sectional area.

A12 cont

140. (New) A method according to claim 138, wherein the total internal reflection lens receives said light from the light source in an area of said lens having a first cross-sectional area and transmits said light from the lens over an area less than the first cross-sectional area.

141. (New) A method according to claim 137, wherein the act of illuminating the treatment area with light from said light source that emits said light of said second wavelength, thereby causing the light-emitting nanoparticles to emit said light of the first wavelength, comprises: illuminating a total internal reflection lens with the light of the first wavelength generated by the nanoparticles, and illuminating the treatment area with light transmitted by the total internal reflection lens.

142. (New) A method according to claim 141, wherein the total internal reflection lens receives said light from the light source in an area of said lens having a first cross-sectional area and transmits said light from the lens over an area greater than the first cross-sectional area.

143. (New) A method according to claim 141, wherein the total internal reflection lens receives said light from the light source in an area of said lens having a first cross-sectional area and transmits said light from the lens over an area greater than the first cross-sectional area.